nothing to say for publication about the \$158. In a letter on this subject to Post charges of irregularities in the Department or in the Washington City postoffice."

Later in the day Postmaster General

Smith gave out this statement to the news The Postmaster General said today that

the matters in question were brought to bis attention about a year ago through the report of an inspector, who made an examination of the Washington office. Upon this report the matters were subjected to careful scrutiny, and it was found that while there were some errors of form and a question as against what appropriation some of the items should be charged, there

"The matters were also submitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury and passed under his personal scrutiny, and were alunder his personal scrutiny, and were allowed. He says that the questions involved relating to a few items were questions of form, and that there was no evidence of

any dishenesty or wrong." Soon after Postmester General Smith arrived at his office yesterday morning he was visited by Senator Platt of Connecticut the most vigilant champion in the Senate of the Administration's colonial policy, and Representative Loud of California Chairman of the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads. These gen-tlemen were in conference with him for more than an hour. Immediately after they left his office Mr. Smith sent for Perry H. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General, and Postmaster Merritt of the Washington City postoffice. These offi-cials remained with him about a half hour, and when they emerged from his office re fused to discuss the result or the subject their conference with their chief.

Representative Lond Talks. Chairman Loud talked very freely with

a representative of The Times about his conference with Postmaster General "I called to see the Postmaster General on another matter," said he, "but, of course, we informally discussed the charges of irregularities growing out of the early establishment of the postal service in Porto Rico. I am prepared to be-lieve that some abuses crept into the service at first, but I am satisfied that they have all been corrected since the service in Porto Rico was established on an inde-pendent basis. I do not believe, however, that these abuses at any stage of the establishment of the service in Porto Rico amounted to anything more serious than a too cager, but natural, desire to put friends into easy berths. That is a form of abuse that creeps into all departments of the public service. Public officials are nothing more than human beings, and are, therefore, liable to permit their friends to impose upon them. Still, I am not ready to believe that grave abuses have marked the administration of the Wash-ington City postoffice or the Postoffice De-At the same time, if anybody has specific charges to make I think they ought to be carefully and searchingly in-'The Postmaster General told me in my

The Postmaster General told me in my talk with him that several weeks ago he was informed that a number of women were being carried on the payrolls of the Washington postoffice as cleaners who did no work. He investigated the matter and found that the charge partially was true. As I remember the name, he told me he had discovered that a newspaper recovery. As I remember the name, he told me he had discovered that a newspaper woman named James—Mrs. James—had been receiving a salary for some time as a scrub woman at a sub-station, and that she was physically incapacitated for the work. He had dropped her name from the rolls. had dropped her name from the rolls. It seems that this lady's experiencetypifies the small abuses, if any, that have crept into the service. Some friend of hers in the Postoffice Department or in the city post-office had her name placed on the payrott to tide her over a hard period in her for-tunes. I think that you will find that if there are any other abuses which have not

when asked if the Congressional probe would be applied to the alleged scandals, Mr. Loud said he was not yet prepared to

been corrected they are similar to that of

Mr. Heath Silent. First Assistant Postmaster General Heath, whose legal residence is Muncle, whence halls Oliver H. Smith, declined to see reporters on the plca that he was too busy. He referred his newspaper on the rolls as Chief of the Division of Salaries and Allowances, but who, in the ab-sence of Private Secretary George Allen, who is out in Indiana on a political misis acting in that capacity for Mr. Heath. Postmaster Merritt had told The of the Division of Salaries and Allowances, ought to beable to throw all the light desired on the alleged irregularities. Mr. Beavers proved to be an unruly member. "Not a word-not a word," he snapped to The Times reporter when questioned. "It's up to the Postmaster General to talk if he wants to. You'll get nothing out of me. No, sir-ree, you'll get nothing out of me." And forthwith Beavers turned on his heel

Postmaster Merritt courts the fullest and freest investigation. He was transferred from the office of Third Assistant Post-master General to that of Postmaster of Washington on the first of last July, after the unusually fierce struggle for the post-mastership of this city. He was appointed through the influence of Senator Platt of New York, and used to be postmaster of

sentative of The Times, "and you will ob-serve that the charges of irregularities antedate my appointment. About the first thing I did when I took charge of the offive was to discharge a man named Tul-loch from the position of cashier, and put in his place a man whom I knew. I made no charges against Tulloch, I didn't have to do this in order to get rid of m. He was not protected by the civil service rules, and I only exercised my privilege in discharging him. I suspect that he is responsible for the newspaper charges of irsponsible for the newspaper charges of ir-regularities in the city poetoffice and in the Department. The postoffice has not been Inspected since I have had charge of it, paid for any building as officers' quarters But that is not my fault. I wish the in-spectors would come here now, and care-fully examine every account in the office. If there is anything wrong here I want to know it. When I took charge here on July 1, 1892, a man named Jones—John E. Joze, I The expenditures for horses, etc., have think, a newspaper reporter—was being carried on the rolls as a physician at a salary of \$1,700 n year. Jones resigned says he is unable to give the figures. The

the reporter.

Mr. Merritt hesitated for a moment before replying. "Well." he finally said.

"Jones resigned a month after I took charge of the office, and that is all I care. to say about it. I don't want to be represented as claiming to have caused Jan's utive residence he paid \$2,859 for the furni

Comptroller Tracewell's Statement, R. J. Tracewell, Comptroller of the Treasury, to whom Postmaster General Smith referred nearly all newspaper men ary was allowed only in one instance, that for information, is also an Indiana man. When seen by reporters Mr. Tracewell declared that the statements concerning ir-regularities in disbursements were grossly eraggerated. He had, he said, investigated the accounts of the city postoffice for the quarter ending September 20, 1808, and had disallewed total allowances of \$822.86, \$40 of which later had been allowed on

fuller explanation. "I disallowed the salaries of four women who had been carried on the rolls as cleaners," said Mr. Tracewell. "The total disallowances in the cases of these women were \$441.86. The ground on which I dis-allowed it was that they were not chargeable as miscellaneous expenses. I also resolution empowering the Spanish Bank

SWAMP is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver, or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. At drugglets' in fity-capt end dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free; also pamphlet telling all about it and its great cure.

master Willett, I stated that it did not appear that these men actually served as mechanics, and that evidence on that point mechanics, and that evidence on that p had not been furnished as requested by

"The entire investigation of the city postoffice was on my own motion, and I om fully satisfied that the interests of the Government were protected. Under the law I cannot go back further than a year in investigating settlements. I may say that in first taking up the matter of the city prestoffice and looking over the ac-counts I made tentative objections to pos-sibly \$2,600 or \$1,600. There objections, except in the sums I have already men-

Comptroller Tracewell aided further that all of the carrespondence on the subject here mentioned is on file in his office, and can be seen by snybody who wishes to see it. A postoffice official, after reading this statement of the Comptroller yester-day, said to a Times reporter that it there was any correspondence in the lot from postoffice inspectors the exact nature of the alleged irregularities would be exposed by inspecting the correspondence But it does not appear that inspectors have at any time been called into the case. It is usual in all such cases to have regular inspectors of the Postoffice Department to make a thorough and searching investigation. No explanation is vouchsafed anybody as to why this rule apparently has been ignored in this case. Nor does it appear that even Comptroller Tracewell has made the same examination of the city postoffice accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, as he made for the preceding fiscal year, or a part thereof.

Indiana's Contingent. As before stated, Oliver H. Smith, who seems to play such an important part in this little drama, is a citizen of Muncie, Ind. After holding a number of offices at tled down to the dignity and emoluments of a single official position, that of superintendent of the city postoffice buildings. Mr. Castle, Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, said yesterday that the law allows one person to fill one or more offices at the same time as long as no one of the salaries attached thereto exceeds \$2,500 a year. Hence according to this ruling, the enterprising Oliver Smith was entirely within the pale of the fellow-townsman, First Assistant Post- or received. master General Heath, is in reality, so it is said, chargeable to the Hon. George sons now in the Government service, not the least conspicuous of whom are the frugal Charles F. W. Neely and his friend and able coadjutor in the looted Cuban postal service, Corydon Rich, who appears to have lest political standing at Muncie

for "peaching" on Neely.

Two other Indianans of distinction who are now in the postal service of Porto Rico are the father-in-law of Senator Beveridge, a Mr. Langsdale, and Walter K. Landis. Representative's brother is postmaster of San Juan. A certain Mr. Carl Swiggett, of Indianapolis, consented, after much urging on the part of Senator Fairbanks, to acon the p other Indianans are in various departments of the civil government in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Hawaii will probably be learned soon, now that atten-tion to them has been called.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION. Item to Cover Cuban Postal Frauds

In the Senate yesterday the conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. One point is still at issue (the amendment to continue the pneumatic tube service) and a further conference was ordered. It was stated by Mr. Wolcott, Chairman of the Postoffice Committee, that the item to over the Cuban postoffice frauds had been stricken out of the bill as being out of place in it; and he gave notice that he would offer it as an amendment to the Deficiency bill.

HAVANA'S NEW POSTMASTER.

Mr. Bristow Appoints One of His Own
Assistants.

Of the Committee on Insulat Analts, and adopted, was that submitted by Mr. Hay on May 16. It-follows:

Assistants.

HAVANA, May 26.—Assistant Postmaster General Bristow is continuing his work in the Postoffice Department, tabulating the records for use as evidence. He has appointed as postmaster of Havana, in place of Thompson, who was removed, one of his assistants. Otherwise, there have been no developments.

The "Nacion" follows up the press despatches in regard to the customs receipts, and demands that a full investigation shall be made, whatever may be said in the United States or here concerning the customs, it is difficult to make anyone here believe that Collector Bliss is anything but the incarnation of honesty. He is held up here among the Spanish and Cuban merchants as a model. The chief complaint against him is that he has always erred on the side of the Government in all appraise-mounts and cultion adopted was that the postal inspectors in Cuba, and whether he rechants as a model. The chief complaint against him is that he has always erred on the side of the Government in all appraise-mounts and cultion adopted was that the postal are counts of postal inspectors in Cuba, and whether he resumer General fast any information as to whether said postal inspectors in Cuba, cver made such reports to E. G. Rathbone, Director of Posts and postal inspectors in Cuba, cver made such reports to E. G. Rathbone, Director of Posts and postal inspectors in Cuba, cver made such reports to E. G. Rathbone, Director of Posts and to further inform the House of Representatives whether such report, and what said report contained; and to further inform the House of Representatives whether such report, and what said report contained; and to further inform the House of Representatives whether such report, and what said report contained; and to further inform the House of Representatives whether such reports made such reports in Cuba, and what said report contained; and to further inform the House of Representatives whether such report, and what said report contained; and to further inform the House of Representatives whether New York, and used to be postmaster of Lockport, in that State.

"I have held this position for less than a chants as a model. The chief complaint spars," said Postmaster Merritt to a representation of the Covernment in all appraises. the side of the Government in all appraise-

ARMY OFFICERS' EXPENSES. A Report on Disbursements in Porto

Rico.

except for such officers as could not be accommodated with public quarters, and he says that in those cases the rental was lim-

The expenditures for horses, etc., have salary of ellaw a year. John the payroll says he is unable to give the figures. The since."

"Did you force Jones to resign?" asked the way of conveyances does not, he says, exceed \$600. The officers in Porto Rico have furnished their own servants and no payments on their account have been made from the public funds.

The Governor-General reports that when ture in the building, and that since that time \$1.885 has been expended for the care and maintenance of the building. He says that no sum has been paid from any public fund for officers' supplies. An extra salof Assistant Surgeon Croff, who was de-tailed as a member of the board of educa-tion and also of the board of health. As assistant surgeon he was paid \$1,800 per year, and \$100 per month additional for other services from the insular fund. This arrangement has, however, been terminated and Dr. Groff is now receiving \$2,000 a year from the insular government as act ing commissioner of education.

THE BANK OF PORTO RICO.

Joint Resolution Affecting It Agreed to by the House.

The House yesterday agreed to the joint disallowed the per diems of two men car-riel on the rolls as mechanics, the dis-allowance in each of these cases being of Bank of Porto Rico, and to substitute for its capital in pesos the equivalent in of the United States at the ratio alled by law, and to amend article its by-laws so that to be a counseio: of said bank it may not be necessary to be a Spanlard, and further to modify and amend said by-laws, but always in

accordance with existing law, and subject

to the approval of the Governor of Porto

CUNGRESS BEEKS LIGHT

Resolutions of Enquiry the Order of the Day in Both Houses.

The Senate Adopts Without Division Mr. Bacon's Proposition to Investigate the Financial Affairs of Cuba-The House Provides for a Probing Into Insular Postal Matters.

Resolutions of enquiry were the or er of the day in Congress yesterday, the Senate adopting one and the House two. That which was adopted in the Senate calls for an investigation of the trauds in Cuba. The first of those adopted in the Ho se cals upon the Postmaster General for inform a tion concerning the reports of E. G. Rathbone, and the second asks of the Secre ary of War detailed information relative to the pay and allowances of military officers in Cuba and Porto Rico.

The Senate without division adopted the Bacon resolution providing for an investigation into the Cuban postal frauds. An amendment providing for sub-committees was also adopted.

The resolution directs that "the Committee on Relations with Cuba is hereby directed to investigate and report to the Senate as early as practicable regarding the moneys received and expended in the The Island of Cuba by, through, and under the officials and representatives of the United one time, he appears finally to have set- States, both civil and military, from the date of the occupation of Cuba by the military forces of the United States until and including the 30th of April, 1900

"Said committee shall investigate and re port as to receipts as follows: From cus toms, from postal service, from internal revenue, from all other sources, specifying the details as far as practicable particularly the places where and dates within which said amounts were collected law in the enjoyment of his numerous of-fices at the same time. Smith's appoint-ment, though generally accredited to his amounts were in each instance so collected

"Said committee shall investigate and report as to the expenditures of the said Washington Cromer, the Representative of the Eighth district of Indiana, who also has the good fortune to be a citizen of Muncie—which same fortune has fallen to the lot of various and sundry other per-sons now in the Government service, not were made and the value thereof, also the law or authority under which each of said expenditures was made, the officer, civil or military, by whom said expenditure was authorized, and the officer, civil or military by whom said expenditure was made, and the particular fund from which the money was taken for said expenditure.

"Said committee shall also report a statement of all public works of every kind, including buildings, wharves, rail-roads, and all other structures built or constructed, improved, repaired, or deco-

statement of the personal property which was purchased or procured and entrusted to any-officer, civil or military, in Cuba, within said time, the cost and value of the same, and the uses to which said property has been put and the disposition which has been made thereof." The amendment as adopted is as fol-

ows: "Said committee is authorized to condust said investigation and make such report by sub-committee or committees ap-pointed by the chairman; and the commit-tee or any sub-committee thereof is authorized to sit during the recess of Congress at such place or places in the United States or Cuba as may be necessary; and is empowered to send for persons and papers, issue sub-poenas, administer oaths, examine witnesses, employ stenographers, expert ac-countants, and other necessary assist-ance, and the expenses of said investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approv-ed by the chairman of the committee." The first resolution taken up in the House, on motion of Mr. Cooper, Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, and

The second resolution adopted was that submitted on May 17 by Mr. Jones of Vir-ginia, calling for information concerning the furnishing to officers in Cuba and Porto Rico of quarters. The resolution follows: Resolved. That the Secretary of War is hereby

ves the following information: First-Whether any officer of the Army of the First-Whether any officer of the 3 may of the United States who is now, or who has been, on duty either in Cuba or Porto Rico since the datof the declaration of war by the United States against Spain has had furnished to him by any person or authority any quarters other than such quarters as such officer is entitled under the law to receive. If so, what is the name and rank of each officer so furnished with such quarters, and what quarters in each such instance have been so furnished.

the Army during said period, either in Culsa or Porro Rico.

Third-What amounts have been expended in each instance in repairing, refitting, or improving any quarters occupied by any officer of the United States Army on duty in Cuba or Porto Rico during said period, and for which officer in each instance were such quarters this repaired, relitted, and improved.

Fourth-What amounts have been expended in each instance in furnishing or devorating any quarters occupied by any officer of the United States Army on duty in Cuba or Porto Rica during said period, and for which officer in each instance were the horses, mulea, harness, vehicles, or other equipages furnished.

Sixth-What amounts have been paid for the hire of servants, or as compensation for services

Sixtn-what amounts have been paid for the live of servants, or as compensation for services tendered, in and about the quarters of any officer of the United States Army during said period in is or Port i Rico, and in each instance who was

Cuba or Port: Rico, and in such instance who was the officer occupying said quarters in and about which said servants were employed or said services were rendered.

Seventh. What amounts have been paid for supplies of any kind turnished to any officer of the United States Army during said period in Cuba or Porto Rico, other than the allowances to which such officer is entitled under the law; and in c₂, h instance who is the officer thus receiving such supplies.

Eighth. What amounts have been paid in Cuba in the way of allowances and salaries to the contribution.

in the way of allowances and salaries to the con-manding general, the heads of the various de-partments of the United States military govern-ment of Cuba, including all persons employed as clerks or otherwise under said government. Ninth What amounts have been paid in Cuba to the officers of the late Cuban army, and what amounts, if any, are being paid at the present time to said officers. ime to said officers.

Tentle-In each of the expenditures concerning
which enquiry is made, out of what fund was
aid amount paid.

It is the understanding at the Capitol that the information called for in House resolutions will not be submitted until next session.

In the matter of the Hay resolution Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts thought the information should be furnished Congress before final adjournment, but Mr. Payne said that it would be unprecedented to place a time limit upon such a resolution.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via The most admirable table beverage that is brew-ed of malt and hope is Heurich's Senate beer. 'Phone 634, Arlington Bottling Co., for a case.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Possesses the valuable remedial virtues of such important ingredients as Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Gentian, Wintergreen, Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries, Pipsissewa, etc., - all especially gathered for us at the time of their greatest medicinal strength all carefully inspected and ground in our own Laboratory - all skilfully combined by a proportion and a process peculiar to itself. By results you may judge its merit. Its cures speak for it. It will do you a wonderful lot of good if you take it now. The ideal Spring Medicine. Best made anywhere by anybody. Be sure to get only HOOD'S.

DENOUNCED BY MR. ALLEN

Senator Criticises a Local Street Extension Bill.

He Declares It to Be Inconstitutional and Designed to Rob the Property Holders-The Methods of Condemnation of Land Unjust-Mr. McMillan Defends the Mensure.

In the Senate yesterday, during the consideration of legislation affecting the District, Mr. Allen opposed for two hours trict, Mr. Allen opposed for two hours also to allow quarantine officers of the the bill providing for the extension of United States to administer oaths, a power Columbia Road, and, in an address, stated that the measure was drawn up for the purpose of cheating property holders, and was both unjust and unconstitutional. The was both unjust and unconstitutional. The bill was finally passed.

Mr. Allen objected to the second section of the bill which relates to the condemnation of the land intended to be used in the extension. He spoke at length on the wrong done property holders under the law and said that condemnation proceedings

The bill provides: "That within twenty days after the passage of this act the Com-missioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a district court, by petition; particularly describing the lands to be taken, a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary for the extension of Columbia Road east of Thirteenth Street, through block twentyof sixty feet, so that the western terminus of Steuben Street will be connected in a direct manner with the eastern terminus of Columbia Road as now located west of

Thirteenth Street."

The bill and amendments were framed by the Attorney for the District of Colum-

Mr. McMillan defended the bill, arguing that the jury would make a fair ruling as to payment. He stated that he desired to see the District of Columbia improved in every way, and wanted to see the street Mr. Allen asked if Mr. McMillan would

withdraw the second section of the bill,
"I will not." said Mr. McMillan.
"No." said Mr. Allen, "you want to take
a man's property that is worth \$1,200 and. after condemning it, will give him \$:00 for it as a benefit, as provided in this bill." Mr. Gallinger stated that all improvements made in the District of Columbia heretofore had been made through the same condemnation proceedings.

"There are a large number of unjust statutes in effect in the District of Co-

case had a jury awarded a property owner less than the value of his property. Mr. Allen stated that he had heard that less than the value of his property.

Mr. Allen stated that he had heard that it was a custom in the District of Columbia for men to go out into the outskirts of the city and after buying a piece of land would have a bill passed extending a street across this property and thus reap that the control of the committee on Military Affairs, to file a minority report upon the Anti-Canteen bill. The control of the committee on Military Affairs, to file a minority report upon the Anti-Canteen bill. The control of the committee on Military Affairs, to file a minority report upon the Anti-Canteen bill. The control of the co

street across this property and thus reap | Hawaii and ports in the United States as follows: "That of the amount found to be due rant of the amount found to be due from further emolument returns in civil and awarded as damages for and in respect cases prior to the admission of Utah as of the land condemned for the extension a State.

of Columbia Road as herein provided, such amount thereof shall be assessed by the jury hereinafter provided as benefits, and to the extent of such benefits, against those pieces or parcels of land on each side of said Columbia Road as extended through block 23 of Columbia Heights, and also on any or all pieces or parcels of land which will be benefited by the extension of said Columbia Road as said jury may find said pieces or parcels of land will be benefited; and in determining the amounts journed until tomorrow. to be assessed against said pieces or par-cels of land the jury shall take into con-sideration the respective rituations of such pieces or parcels of land and the benefits they may severally receive from the ex-tension of Columbia Road as aforesnid: Provided, that if the aggregate amount of the benefits to be assessed as determined by said jury pursuant to the provisions bereof, is less than one-half of the amount of the damages awarded for and in re-spect of the land condemned, the Commis-sioners of the District of Columbia may to be assessed against said pieces or par sioners of the District of Columbia may in their discretion, within thirty days after the filing of said award, reject the award and assessment of said jury, and all pro-

ceedings hereunder shall be null and void."
Mr. Allen held that this was a wrong and
monstrous proposition and was gotten up
by the chairman of the committee (Mr. Mc-Millan) not because he wanted it, but to while away the time of the Senate and rob the poor people of the District of Columbia. while away the time of the Senate and rob
the poor people of the District of Columbia,
"If there ever was a slipshod proposition
to rob property holders," said he, "this
Church, this and D six se. If, em

section is one Mr. Allen then read the third section of the bill, which provides that whenever, in the judgment of the court it is practicable to do so, a copy of the notice to attend fourt shall be served on such property holders as may be found in the District of Columbia.

"Here is a nice trap," said he. "If you can get a man out of the District for an hour you can selfe his property by condemnation, and need fift serve any notice upon him unless you feel like it. This is unconstitutional, 'yet the Senator from Michigan states that it was drafted by a distinguished lawyer in the District of Co-lumbia. Not the slightest notice is required nor any sign of a summons. The jury may be summoned, the proceeding had, and the whole matter settled before the property holder knows anything about it. And the

This bill also provides for a jury of seven men. Now, if you can to sway with five men on a jury, for the law broughout the United States is twelve men, why can't you do away with six more of them and make one man the jury?"

Mr. McMillan held a brief conference
with Mr. Allen and then announced that
the object of Mr. Allen's objection was to

B. & O.

have the bill consol dating certain street railways in the District of Columbia, go back to the calendar. This was agreed to and the bill was pass-

THE SENATE ROUTINE.

Bills Passed and a Resolution Agreed To.

The House bill to extend the privileges of second-class mail matter to the publications of State Departments of Agriculture was passed by the Senate yesterday. The resolution heretofore offered by Mr

Pettigrew, calling for a statement from the Secretary of War of the number of people of the Philippine Islands killed by United States troops since February 5, 1898, was taken up and agreed to.

The Senate bill to amend the quarantine law of February 15, 1893, was taken up and passed. It was stated by Mr. Vest, who had charge of it, that its object was to give jurisdiction to United States quarantine officers over their quarantine districts, and which they ought always to have had. Fur-

tion discharging the Committee on the District of Columbia from further duty in re-gard to the bill creating the Washington Telephone Company, and that the bill go back to the calendar. The resolution was laid on the table.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. After 114 pages of the measure had been read, and he disputed committee amendments sent over until next week, an executive session was held and the Senate adjourned at 5:45 p. m., until tomorrow at 11 a. m.

MR. BLACKBURN'S CREDENTIALS

Certificate From Governor Beck ham Presented in the Senate. In the Senate yesterday Mr. Jones of Arkansas presented the credentials of loseph C. S. Blackburn as Senator from the State of Kentucky for the term of six years beginning March 4, 1961, in place of enator Lindsay, and they were placed on

The certificate is signed by Governor Beckham and recites that Mr. Blackburn was chosen by the Legislature of Kentucky on the 9th of January last.

MR. MANTLE'S RESIGNATION. Senator Bard Succeeds Him on th

Industrial Commission. Mr. Frye, President pro tempore of the Senate, yesterday afternoon read a letter from former Senator Lee Mantle, of Montana, in which the latter tendered his resignation as a member of the Industrial Commission. Mr. Frye then appointed Mr. Bard, of California, to fill the vacancy.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. Reading of the Alaska Code Bill Concluded.

lumbia," said Mr. Allen, "I know of a half was concluded in the House yesterday, dozen of them."

Speaker Henderson having gone to Fort Mr. Stewart stated that never in any Monroe, Mr. Dalzell acted as Speaker pro tem, for the day. Consent was given

was passed.

A Senate bill was passed to relieve United States marshals and district clerks from further emolument returns

State.
The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the considera-

tion of the Alaska bill. An agreement was made to postpor until tomorrow all disputed points, an to read the rest of the bill by titles and numbers of sections, the clerk merely in-dicating amendments, which was agreed

A Poor Laborer's Find.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 26 .- William Welsh, a poor laborer, employed by Contractor Sweeten, was cleaning out the curb at the Cooper Street sewer outlet a week ago, when he discovered a ball which proved to have been formed of bank s supposedly by rats. The bull was to Washington and this morning Welsh received from the Treasury Department \$25 for it.

BRIGGS-On Saturday, May 26, 1900, at 1:45 no., FREDERICK C., son of Frederick and An-ic E. Briggs, aged five years eleven months and eral private from residence of parents, III B Street southeast, Sunday, May 27, at 3 p. Interment at Congressional Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM.

FLYNN-In loving remembrance of our dear dittle daughter, SADIE E. FLYNN, who died one year ago today, May 27, 1899.

I miss her all through these weary hours, I miss her, God only knows my sad hours, Baytime or night time, wherever I go, My dear little Sadie, I miss you so.

BY MAMMA AND PAPA.

ANGLERS--- A word with you



Commences June 1st. The place to buy your Fishing Tackle is where they make

R. M. BROWN'S, S. W. Cor. 7th and N Sts. N. W.

King's Palace 812-814 7th St. 715 Market Space.

Special sale of Decoration Day needs.

For the next two days and half of Wednesday we shall offer special values in just those things you need for the outing which you propose to take on Decoration Day. We shall put before you a list of bargains which you have never had put before you before-all among the most desirable wearables-the most fashionable and the most-wanted things.

Tomorrow starts this special sale, and here below follow many of the very special offerings:

Child's dresses, 25c.

25 dozen children's light check ging-n. m dresses; blue and white and pink and white; with yokes trimmed with h.m dresses; blue and white and pink and white; with yokes trimmed with wide embroidery; the regular 39c value, for 25c.

Child's caps, 19c.

Lot of little tots corded caps with lace necks; dainty French affairs, which cost 25c everywhere; tomorrow

Sun bonnets, 124c. Lot of children's sun bonnets of duck in white, pink and blue; the very same

as are sold at 23c about town; to-"Nazareth" waists, 124c.

The famous "Nazareth" waists for children, with tape straps and double row of buttons, which sell at 25c usu-

ally; to go tomorrow at 12 1-2c. Corsets, 49c.

Warner's Jean and coutil corsets; well strapped; double stay; short or long waist: tomorrow's special price,

Drawers, 15c.

50 dozen ladles' muslin drawers; the desirable umbrella style; with wide cambric ruffle; instead of 25c, for 15c.

25c neckwear, 9c.

Lot of ladies' neckwear, embracing actin tucked stock collars, choice of white or black, which sell everywhere for 25c; to go tomorrow for 9c.

Side combs. 5c.

Tomorrow we shall sell ladies' side combs in black, amber, and shell, for

5c, which sell usually at 10c. Empire combs, 15c.

Tomorrow we shall sell ladies' "Em-pire" combs in shell and black, which sell regularly at 25c, for 15c.

Embroideries, 62c.

A lot consisting of hundreds of yards of Swiss, cambric, and nainsook em-broideries and insertings, which are the usual 12 1-2c values, will be sold for 67-8c.

Two lots of trimmed hats,

embracing hundreds of the handsomest creations of the season, to go for much

\$1.48.

One table containing hats, for which others ask no less than \$5, for

\$2.48.

75c to \$1 untrimmed hats, 30c. Ladies' Plain and Rough Straw Hats—some mechine stitched and some made on wire frames—all the latest shapes, including turbans, short backs, Gainsboroughs, Miss Hobbs, "The Russell," "Sheherdess," and flats for misses and children, in black, white, and all leading shapes; also legborn hats for misses, ladies, and children, and the fashionable genuine Jap rough straw sailor, in latest shapes, which sell at 75c—instead of 75c to \$1-30c.

Sailors, 21c.

Plain and rough straw sailors; in the very stylish "Knox" shapes; trimmed with ribbon band; to be offered as the result of this pur- 210

Ornaments, 2c.

Large lot of rhinestone ornaments, both large and small effects for hat

trimming, which would ordinarily 20 sell for as high as 25c, to go for 20

50c and \$1 flowers, 19c.

You have never had the opportunity of such choosing before—the offering of thousands of the newest flowers, embracing silk velvet and muslin roses, pompons, foliage, large bunches of violets, blacs, litles of the valley, hyacinths, cherry sprays, etc., etc., and hosts of other beautiful flowers so natural that you'd have to touch them to find that they are artificial and 106 find that they are artificial and 190 worth from 50c to \$1, to go for...

Suits of Cheviots, Serges, Venetians,

Broadcloths, Homespuns, Covert, and other expensive fabrics, in black and all the leading spring shades, embracing cadet, garnet, royal, castor, mode, greys, tans, blues, etc., in plain and

Two lots ladies' sample suits. \$12, \$15, and \$18 suits, \$6.98.

\$8 and \$10 suits, \$3.98. Women's and Misses' Venetian, Covert, and Handsome Cloth Suits, in blacks, blues, tans, modes, greys, royal, castor, garnet, cadet, etc., all style jackets—lined with taffeta silk and some with satin—skirts made with the newest box-pleated .backs; worth \$8 and \$10; choice for \$3.98.

Less for notions.

Three 100-yard spools black sewing

ic dozen for genuine 10c whalebones.

ic vard for 3c silk-stitched whale-

3 spools King's 5c machine cotton

1c for 3c cards of hump hooks and

2c for 5c best treasury safety pins;

18c India linon, 12½c.

linon; a sheer but serviceable quality. Regular 18c quality. Special reduction for Monday, 12 1-2c.

40 pieces very fine grade white India

3 jet head hat pins for 1c.

black or white.

the most elaborately appliqued; all styles. Silk-lined Jackets—some all silk lined. Instead of \$12, \$15, and \$18, they go at \$6.98.

Crash skirts, 69c. We shall put on sale tomorrow morning 400 ladies' linen crash skirts; trimmed with three rows of white duck around the bottoms, at 69c; they are skirts such as you'll find selling for no less than 98c elsewhere; full

width and perfect fitting.

25c white organdies, 15c. 18 pieces of white organdie, the very fine texture sort, which is fully 42 inches wide, and which is guaranteed to laundry perfectly. A quality which is rarely sold for less than 25c, to go

Monday for 15c yard.

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812-814 7th Street.

715 Market Space.

All Summer Needs.

There is no time to be lost in getting your house on a summer footing. There is nothing to be gained by delay, and you might as well have the full use of the things as not. We have a most liberal assortment of all such things as hot weather makes essential-Refrigerators, Mattings, Gas Stoves, Porch Rockers, Garden Seats, etc., etc., and our prices will always be found the lowest consistent with re-

That you may be able to get anything when you need it

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